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### Advertising Rates.

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Werenty, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large Crps. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

### The Appointment of Mr. Reid.

Mr. WHITELAW REID, the editor of the Tribune, is fully entitled to any distinction which the new Republican President may be able to confer. He controls the principal journal of the Republican party, and the wisdom and ability of his public services merit the utmost recognition that may be in the power either of the President or the Republican masses.

We had supposed that Mr. REID would be appointed Minister to England, but, instead of that, he has been nominated for Paris. It is in some respects a less distinguished post; but as a place of residence Paris has peculiar attractions.

In making this appointment Gen. HARRIson may be sure that the Republican party will be entirely in accord with him, and he may also be sure that the impartial and intelligent press of all parties will not withhold its approval.

To Mr. REID our advice would be to de eline. He occupies at home a place of importance superior to any that any man can occupy abroad; but that is his own affair. Every laborious and responsible worker is entitled to a vacation from time to time; and if Mr. Reip chooses to take his in a temporary occupation of the French mission, we can only wish him a pleasant holiday, and congratulate President HARRIson upon securing such a representative.

### A Wise Conclusion.

Those statesmen in the Legislature at Albany who proposed to imprison Mr. W. M. SPEER, the reporter of THE SUN, have taken a much wiser course in concluding that they could gain neither glory nor advancement by engaging in such a contest.

The scandal of the fraudulent ceiling cannot be obliterated by any side attack upon a faithful and truthful reporter. The dishonor which that scandal has cast upon the Legislature and upon the Republican majority cannot be wiped out by any such silly and inadequate methods.

We have known several instances where legislative bodies have attempted to compel the revelation of the sources of confidential knowledge on the part of those who had brought such knowledge before the public; and such attempts have always turned out very badly.

In the present case, the only result has been to elevate a young man of talent and courage into a more conspicuous distinction than he might otherwise have attained. We congratulate Mr. SPEER on the success of his campaign, and we congratulate the retreating members of the Legislature upon the wisdom of their retreat.

Col. Fred Grant as a Railroad President.

In Mr. Poon's Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1881, Mr. FREDERICK D. GRANT figures as President of the Texas Western Narrow Gauge Railway Company. His appearance in this field of financial enterprise was nearly contemporaneous with his now historical attempt to float the American Electric Light Company of Massachusetts, when he swore that \$100,000 of capital stock had been paid in in cash, he having previously quieted the stings of conscience by taking into his young hands national Col. GRANT'S fingers and the \$100,000 having occurred, the money went back to the vaults

a false and fraudulent certificate of incorporation. If Col. GRANT had in fact received \$100,000 with which to start the electric lighting business in Boston, his sworn statement would have differed in no respect from that which is still on file beneath the glided dome on Beacon Hill.

into finance, under the tutelage and inspiration of FERDINAND WARD, nearly every meal he had eaten in his life had been paid for, directly or indirectly, by the people of the United States, through the warrant division of the United States Treasury. A tax enter from early boyhood, Lieut. GRANT was bred to the idea that his fellow citizens owed him a living. When the United States Treasury failed him as a source of support, he turned cheerfully to the general public with such enterprises as the American Light Company of Massachusetts. At the same time, through the interest of his father-in-law and on account of the supposed money value of his father's name, he became a railroad President, and his name was printed in capital letters in three successive editions of Poor's Manual. Then it disappeared.

The history of Col. GRANT's great achieve ment as President of the Texas Western Narrow Gauge Railway Company is worth the attention of the Senate at this time. It illuminates the question of the personal character and business responsibility and capacity of the young gentleman whom Gen. HARRISON has nominated for Minister to Austria.

The Texas Western was chartered by the State of Texas, with a land grant of 10.240 acres per mile, to build from Houston six hundred miles west to Presidio del Norte, Its authorized capital stock was \$1,000,000, with privilege of increasing to \$3,000,000. Of the six hundred miles about forty had been built when the company was reorganized with a view to pushing the line through. Col. GRANT'S father-in-law, Mr. HONORÉ of

Chicago, had made a contract to take up and retire all the old bonds and stock of the company and to reorganize it. This contract was subsequently assigned to parties who, as a construction company, had subscribed and paid in \$500,000 to carry out the scheme of reorganization. The parties taking up the old stock and bonds were to be paid in part by a new issue of bonds properly secured by mortgage. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT became a director, Col. FRED GRANT a director and President of the company, and Mr. J. R. GRANT Trensurer. On June 3, 1883, the old company turned over the property to the new, and the stockholders of the new company passed resolutions authorizing the directors to make the mortgage and mortgage were Gen. U. S. GRANT and the

to be

th me hit

Mercantile Trust Company. Under the resolutions of the stockholders | BURY and his colleagues at least four years the form of mortgage was prepared and ago. The knowledge did not prevent the grounds it exceeds the present structures in

President, was directed to execute it; and for that purpose he was supplied with triplicate copies of the document and sent to Texas. The bonds were also in due time printed and signed. In the fall of 1884, sixteen months after the resolutions had passed, and after all parties had assumed that the bonds were ready to deliver, a meeting was held in the Mills building in this city to consummate the transaction. The bonds were produced, and it was ascertained that the trustees had failed to endorse them-Col. FRED GRANT took the bundle and rushed off up town to get them endorsed by his father. While he was absent application was made to the other trustee, the Mercantile Trust Company, to endorse the bonds also; and then it was ascertained that the Mercantile Trust had in its possession neither the mortgage itself nor any memorandum of such a mortgage. This led to further inquiry; and before the President of the Texas Western had returned to his astonished associates with the bundle of bonds, now bearing his father's autograph, the amazing discovery was made that no mortgage had been recorded. It had not even been executed. And the papers in triplicate, still unsigned, were at last fished out of a safe in Exchange place, where they had presumably slumbered during the sixteen months that had elapsed since Col. Grant was directed to execute them.

On the part of the gentlemen, who were waiting for their bonds, stupefaction was quickly followed by indignation. An explanation was demanded of Col. FRED GRANT. He could not give any. He did not remember whether he had signed the mortgages or not, but was inclined to think that the papers recovered from the Exchange place safe were identical with those which he had carried down to Texas. A conversation ensued, which was substantially, if not literally, like this:

"Were you ever the President of a railroad mpany before?"

Col. GRANT-"No, never." "Is it possible that in a matter of such imortance as this you can have no recollection what you have done as President-whether you executed the mortgage or not?"

Col. GRANT-"Yes, it is possible." "And you now have no recollection?" Col. GRANT-" None."

The meeting broke up half in bewilderment, half in wrath. The bonds were never ssued. The vote of the stockholders and directors directing the execution of the mortgage had been nullified by the stupendous ignorance or incredible negligence of the President of the company. Through the lapse of time and other conditions which it is not necessary to specify, the entire transaction fell through, notwithstanding the fact that half a million dollars had actually been enlisted. The enterprise was abandoned, and five hundred and fifty of the six hundred miles of the Texas Western still remain to be constructed. The road went into the hands of a receiver. The interests of the holders of the old bonds and stock entered a phase of litigation which lasted until within a few months of the present time. All this is not pertinent to the case of Col. GRANT, for the history of his monumental achievement is the history of the beginning and end of his career as a railroad magnate. The next issue of Mr. Poon's Manual mentioned him neither as President nor as director of

the Texas Western. The only theory of Col. GRANT's conduct in the matter which seems at all plausible is that, in his ignorance of the first principles of business, he believed that the unsigned papers which were so carefully preserved for eixteen months in the safe in Exchange place, constituted and consummated the mortgage which he had been charged by his stockholders and directors to execute as President of the company.

# The Tories Defiant of Public Opinion

In a speech delivered on Tuesday evening, Lord Salisbury outlined the position which his colleagues are to take in the debate set down for to-day in the House of Commons. To the question whether the exposure of Mr. Gould. The talk of the New York Times the "Parnellism and Crime" conspiracy will | about the "impudence" of his letter to the bank bills and gold and silver certificates to | compel a dissolution of Parliament, the Tory | Mayor is puerile. There is nothing imputhat amount. The physical contact between | Premier returned a negative reply. That was, of course, expected; but the reasons and explanations put forth by Lord Salisof its owner, the Commonwealth Bank of BURY require examination. He would not, Boston, and Col. Grant signed and swore to he said, discuss the forged letters, "or the much larger matters of accusation against the | new system of rapid transit must come. It Irish leaders which were now before an emi- it is practicable to make the elevated railnently competent and impartial tribunal. The Government," he asserted, "had no in terest in the letters. The Commission had been appointed to consider far wider and more important charges." He added that those who hoped to turn out the Ministry were "amus-Up to the time when Col. GRANT plunged ing themselves with vain dreams," for nothing short of a vote of want of confidence would bring the Government to a premature end." That is to say, the Cabinet will stand until the expiration of the statutory term of

the present Parliament in 1893. We do not recall an instance in the speeches of Lord Beaconsfield where cynicism and insolence were carried to such an intolerable pitch. These are the accents of defiance and contempt that make the blood of Irishmen boil in their veins and help to generate a spirit of savage retallation. Every statement of fact above quoted is a deliberate falsehood, and the avowal of the Ministry's Intention not to resign, no matter how often it may be beaten on Cabinet questions, is an impudent repudiation of the parliamentary traditions that enter into the British Constitution, The Government had no interest in the forged letters!" Why, then, did it permit its principal law officer to devote two-thirds of a year to building a case for the Times upon those letters, and why did it place the police and detective force of Dublin Castle and Scotland Yard at the disposal of that newspaper? Look, too, at the other assertion, where shiftiness is carried to the verge of villainy: "The Commission had been appointed to consider far wider and more important charges" than the imputation of the forged letters! Why, it is notorious that, but for the purpose of testing the genuine ness of the letters, the creation of the Parnell Commission would never have been dreamed of. That Commission is merely the Tory substitute for the committee of inquiry which Mr. PARNELL rightfully demanded. The extension of the tribunal's field of investigation to evidence tending to corroborate the inferences based on the letters was simply a Tory trick, designed to offer the precise channel of evasion which the Premier is turning to account.

It seems almost incredible, however, that Lord Salisbury should deem the voting masses of his party so guilible as to believe that Pigott's confessed authorship of the letters leaves the case of the Times against Mr. Parnell about as strong as ever. Every Englishman who has followed the proceedings before the Commission, and who is an underground road on the usual plan, and reasonably familiar with the political history of the last ten years, perceives that Sir RICHARD WEBSTER has not brought forward to issue the bonds. The trustees of the a rag of trustworthy evidence, outside of that bearing on the genuineness of the letters, which was not familiar to Lord Salis-

adopted by the directors, and Col. Grant, as Tory leaders from arranging a combination with the Parnellites, whereby Mr. GLAD-STONE was driven from office in June, 1885. It did not prevent them from continuing to conciliate the Parnellites by refusing to renew the Forster coercion act during the remainder of that year, and by permitting Lord Carnaryon to discuss projects of home rule. It did not prevent them in the canvass preceding the general election of December, 1885, from making such promises to Mr. PARNELL as caused him to send a circular to all the Irish voters in England, Wales, and Scotland, requesting them to support the Tory candidates. Lord Salisbury's assumption that the

negligible feature of the case against the

Irish leader, is one of those arrogant and

wicked violations of the truth that envenom

the minds of nations and tear roughly open

know of no net of violence, which in frantic

desperation Irishmen may have perpetrated,

that for intrinsic vileness and malignity is

worse than the lie coolly and disdainfully

Mr. Jay Gould on Rapid Transit.

Mr. JAY Gould's communication to the

Mayor on the subject of rapid transit is

reasonable and sensible, and it will so strike

There is no doubt that in the elevated

rallways we have the most comfortable and

the chenpest means of rapid transit en-

joyed by any city in the world. The only

scheme for further facilities for travel, which

approaches them in respect of comfort, is the

Arcade plan, whose execution has been

balked, at least for the present, by the de-

cision of the Court of Appeals. The ordinary

underground railroad, as we see it in Lon-

don, is foul and gloomy, but the sub-street

involved in the Arcade project would be

bright and fresh and clean, so that, except

for the artificial light, travellers would hardly

The fares charged by the elevated rail-

roads are also very low, and the management

of the roads is admirable. For five cents

only a man can travel over their whole

length, while on the London underground

railway the fare for a like distance, charged

by the mile, would be thirty-six cents, ac-

cording to Mr. Gould's calculation. Nor

does he overstate the gain to New York

from the conveniences afforded by its pres-

ent rapid transit system. The town took a

new leap ahead after the building of the

elevated railroads. They have benefited

both trade and real estate, and rendered

possible the rapid development of the upper

wards, previously too remote to be habitable

by people engaged at the business centres.

Instead of injuring trade along the avenues

through which they pass, as was feared

when the roads were projected, they have

been of great advantage to it, and the ex-

traordinary growth of New York during the

last ten years has undoubtedly been largely.

These are facts which the people know to

be true, whether they are recited by Mr.

GOULD or by anybody else, and it is silly to

undertake to weaken their force by efforts

to stir up prejudice against him. However

it may be with him, the elevated railways

are popular; and whatever the prejudice

against him, it is not so strong as the rea-

sonable prejudice against such an under-

ground system as has been adopted in Lon-

don. The people demand that the facilities

for rapid transit shall be increased, since

those which we now have are insufficient for

the proper accommodation of travel. The

inhabitants of the outlying towns, distressed

by present delays, and anxious for the

speedier development of their property, join

in this demand and are ready to give fair

consideration to Mr. GOULD's suggestions,

not caring whether he or anybody else pro-

as they get them.

vides the increased facilities needed, so long

Possibly in the future we may obtain bet-

ter means of rapid transit, but the elevated

roads are here now, and the people would be

glad to see them made more efficient, even

if the proposition to that end comes from

dent about it. Its suggestions are put in an

entirely proper way, and are very important.

writers, they will carry great weight with

the men from whom the capital to build any

ways serve our purposes by such extensions

as Mr. Gould proposes, and if these exten-

sions can be made without too much incom-

moding the thoroughfares through which

the elevated tracks are built, it is well worth

while to think over the matter. The saving

in expense, as compared with the construc-

tion of underground roads, would be ener-

mous, and that is something that hard-

There is no doubt that the roads need bet

ter and more adequate terminal facilities.

Those at the Harlem River end will soon be

sufficient, and direct connection with all the

railroads running thence to the suburbs will

doubtless be established in the early future.

But at the South Ferry, and more especially

ati the City Hall Park, they are shamefully

deficient. Mr. Gould's plan for a loop at

the former place is reasonable, providing his

loop is in the street, and not a circumvalla

tion of the Battery; but his method for re-

lieving the pressure at the City Hall is open

to serious objection, and the more so as bet-

ter terminal facilities are obtainable there

instead of extending the platforms of the

structure over the street, as he proposes, the

whole corner from the Brooklyn Bridge to

Frankfort street should be utilized for the

increased terminal facilities so imperatively

required by both the bridge and the elevated

rathroads. In that way and only in that way

can the problem be solved satisfactorily.

As to the addition of a third track

the Third and Ninth avenue roads for ex-

press trains only at morning and night for

through passengers, its construction would

that account might be objectionable; but

that the structure could be strengthened to

bear the greater weight is unquestionable.

Despite all the talk about their weakness,

the elevated railroads have borne success

fully the strain so long put on them, and to-

day they are stronger than ever. With

proper repairs they seem able to endure al-

most indefinitely. That is the opinion of so

competent an authority on the subject as

Mr. Hewitt, and it is sustained by the ex-

perience with the structures during the last

But whether the Mayor agrees or disa-

grees with Mr. GOULD's arguments and suggestions, they deserve his most serious

attention, and such attention they are sure

to receive from capitalists. Rapid transit

in the open air is, of course, far preferable to

the elevated roads therefore have a vast

superiority over nearly all the projects pro-

viaduct built of masonry through the

blocks would have the same advan-

ten years.

tend to further darken the streets, and o

headed financiers will stop to consider.

However they may strike young newspaper

if not chiefly, due to them.

remember that they were underground.

the half-healed wounds of centuries.

uttered by a Prime Minister.

the great body of the people.

adaptation to the needs of travel; but nothing else has been suggested which is better than the elevated roads, or which is so good, The First Great Mistake. The appointment of Col. GRANT to be Minister to Austria is about as bad as the worst nomination ever made by Col. GRANT'S father in defiance of public sentiment and

official duty. There is not a Democrat or a Republican in the United States who believes that Col. GRANT is a fit person to represent this Government at a foreign capital, or that he would have been chosen or even considered as a possibility had it not been for the acciforged letters form only an insignificant and dent of his birth.

Gen. HARRISON seems to have felt some mysterious obligation to provide an income for the son of Gen. GRANT, and \$12,000 a year seems to have been the amount regarded as proper in this case.

It is a great mistake, and its effect upon the political fortunes of this Administration will outlast whatever satisfaction Gen. HAR-RISON may feel at the thought that he has done a deed of charity. It would have been more judicious to rec

ommend to Congress at its next meeting the passage of an act pensioning Col. GRANT for life at \$12,000 a year. Nevertheless, it is better, on the whole

that Col. GRANT should go to Austria than to China. He will be much more in sight at Vienna than at Pekin.

### The Yantic and Vellow Fever.

There must be some mistake about the report that the Yantic has been, or is to be, ordered back to Hayti. There is nothing in the present situation of affairs in that island which requires the presence of a large fleet of American war vessels, much less the risk of the lives of any American naval officers or seamen.

Two or three months ago the Yantic came North from Port-au-Prince, her rotten wooden hull saturated with yellow fever germs. There were five cases on the Yante and three deaths. To send the ship with its lurking infection back at this season of the year is, according to all the lessons of experience, to invite an almost certain recurrence of the fever on board of her. It is sending men to death in a vessel marked for pestilence.

In the absence of any emergency of the service, this seems unnecessary, if not, in fact, almost inhuman.

To Col. JOHN C. New hearty good wishes are tendered on his approaching removal to London. He follows there one of the brightest men in the world, in the person of Governo WALLER, and we are sure WALLER will be glad to welcome such a successor. Col. New is one of the ablest and most accomplished public men in the great and fertile State of Indiana.

The report from Africa that Lieut. CLERC of the French navy has been the first to visit the headwaters of the Cassini River calls to mind one of the strangest stories of African exploration ever written. In 1855 the French merchants in Senegambia became aware that the coast towns were being flooded with flye-franc silver coins bearspurious ing the efligy of Louis Philippe. It could not be found that these coins came from Europe, and it was soon evident that they originated somewhere down the coast. Finally some natives were found who said they received the coins in exchange for ivory from two white men who had a trading post on the Cassini River. Nobody had ever heard of the Cassini River, and Lieut, Wallon, now an Admiral in the Frerch navy, was sent with a small expedition to fird the mysterious stream which was reputed to be the source of the counter

The party coasted for 200 miles south, enter ing many an inlet on the way, and at last they come to that complicated system of waterways known as the livers of the South. One of these rivers the natives called the Cassini. and the travellers at once ascended it. Not many miles from the mouth they saw some large huts, and two white men presently appeared to see who was approaching their retreat. As the boat party was landing the white men, gathering a few things from the huts, started to run away. They were pursued, but were not taken alive. The two criminals ended their remarkable enterprise by shooting themselves dead. The discovery of a new river had been coupled with a strange tragedy.

A counterfeiting outfit huts. These men had left one of the trading posts with a deliberate purpose of burying themselves in an unknown region and making a snug little pile in the counterfeiting business. They bought ivory of the natives with their spurious coin and sent it up the coast for shipment to Europe.

#### Franklin in Sympathy with Ireland. In a letter to a Parnell meeting at 60 Macdougal street, held on Tuesday evening, Mr. Gideon J. Tucker recalls the following his-

torical incident: When, in 1770, six years before our declaration of independence, our great philosopher ration of inderendence, our great philosopher and statesman Benjamin Franklin, then the agent and representative of the American colonies, visited Dublin, he was received with the highest honors by the Irish Parliament. In writing of this occurrence, he says: 'I found them disposed to be friends of America, in which I endeavored to confirm them. Our growing weight may in time be thrown into their scale, and, by joining our interests with theirs, more equitable treatment from the theirs, more equitable treatment from British Government may be obtained for the us well as for us.' "

# Mr. Wanamaker on Removals.

From the Baltimore American. Postmaster-General Wanamaker this afternoon, after he returned from the meeting of the Cabi-net, made this statement to an American correspondent of the policy to be pursued by the Post Office Depart-

"It will be the policy of this Administration to let Pastmasters serve out their terms, unless good and sufficient reasons are given for their removal. The delegations that come here tiling petitions for the appointment of other Postmasters will not be considered, unless ac companied by some reason for the dismissal of the Post-master siready in possession. This department ap-points daily a large number of fourth class Postmasters. points daily a large number of fourth class Postmasters, but in every case the appointment has been made by reason of a resignation tendered or because the incum-bent was shown to be incompotent or inefficient. In all cases where inefficiency or incompetency cannot be shown, a Postmaster will be allowed to serve out his term of four years. It would disarrange the whole ma-chine to make these wholesale removals."

#### Mrs. Cleveland's Pictures Still in Demand. From the Washington Part.

Whatever may be said of the popularity of Mr. Cieveland, now that he is no longer Cieveland still remains perhaps the most generally pop-ular young woman in the country. You are not selling any pictures of Mrs. Cleveland, now that she has lost her position as the first lady of the and, are you !" asked the reporter of old Aunt Clare rris, who has kept a picture and curiosity stand at the Capitol for an ordinary lifetime Yes, by the hundreds," was the reply

# A Rather Unkind Opinion.

From the Louisville Courier Journal.
Cleveland in New York reminds one of a stone rown into a river. There is a plunk, a bubble, and

### Closed One Wretched School House, The Board of Education yesterday decided to

lose Primary School 25 at 520 Greenwich street, for the sason that they found the building wholly unfit. In a mitary sense for the uses of a public school. The pu-A resolution was introduced providing that no mar-fred woman shall befeater be made a school principal fred woman shall befeater be made a school principal fred woman shall befeater be made a school principal for appointed a tencher in the blood. The resolution was referred to the Teachers' temmittee. The Board made as increase of 5115 a year in the sail posed in competition with them. A raised

tages, and the Arcade plan is hardly less Miss Mezzo—I hear the soprano at St. Basil's Church has lost her baby. Rival Soprano—Is that so! she must have sung to in! desirable in that respect, while on other

TWO NOTEWORTHY MEN. William McSwell Evarts and Samuel Jack

son Randall, WASHINGTON, March 19. - Two striking figures were standing together on the floor of the Senate chamber to-day. Evarts and Randall. The Greek verse tells us "The gods are to each other not unknown;" and these two men drifted together as by mutual attraction, though they differ in so many respects. Evarts's face looks like that of s minded old woman, a Queen Elizabeth or a Duchess of Marlborough. The lines are deep.

and every feature seems sharpened into exaggerated prominence. His nose, like that of William of Orange, is beaked like an eagle's, and he, in his leanness, is not unlike a bird of prey. He wears a beaver hat which comes almost over his ears, and completely concents his moderate and well-rounded head. He wears a Prince Albert cont. but unbuttoned, and trousers " a world too wide for his shrunk shank." His carriage is awkward and somewhat slouchy. characteristic of the student statesman. He is slow footed, and gives his left leg the slinging movement of a mower's cradle. But what a keen and penetrating mind the man has; how full of learning and how sparkling with Attic wit!

Randall's face has lost none of its strength It is as clean cut as a medallion, and would have delighted Canova or Chantrey. It is typical of the man's character, clean, decisive, strong. Every feature is so marked that an sequaintance of a moment could not mistake the man. He is the most perfect embodiment of firmness and force I have ever met. His words are "half battles." They strike the middie of the matter; and when he directs a blow. the object tumbles as if hit by a cannon ball. As Sydney Smith said of Fox: "Folly and corruption never had a more terrible enemy, one whom it was so impossible to bribe, so hopeless to slude, and so difficult to answer."

But most of Randall's power consists in the force that lies behind his words. They represent the stronger fact of character, which makes us trust him. There is no keeping the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope. He strikes from the shoulder, open. fair, manly. What he is, he is, and when he stands for a policy or a principle, men know that there is resistance and stability, against which anger and terror and even calumny may lash themselves in vain.

His frame is large and well proportioned, though his illness has caused the loss of much flesh. He walks like a man accustomed to burdens, but retains a relie of that jaunty, chip-carrying swing, which tells you plainer than words can, that he has, in his time, visited the head waters of Bitter Creek and on occasion taken part in the interesting proceedings of the back settlements. He wears his coat even now as if he would "shed" it at the drop of a hat.

# LEGITIME UNRECOGNIZED.

#### Uncle Sam Ready to Sell Guns and Ships to Either Side in Hoyti.

The steamship Conserva, bought by the Dominican Consul. L. Julia, and fitted out as a runboat, presumably for Hippotyte's faction in Hayti, sailed for Samana in a hurry at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Her release was a general surprise. It was made by special direction from Attorney-General W. H. H. Miller sent by messenger to United States District Attorney Wilber, directing him to withdray his appeal from Judge Benedict's decision dis missing the libel against the steamer. Attor noy-General Miller stated that Secretary Blaine had instructed him that the United States Government had not recognized either faction in Hayti as the Republic of Hayti, and that Judgo Eenedict's decision was sound. President Cleveland's last message took the

President Cleveland's last message took the same ground.

Mr. Wilber withdrew the appeal, and from that moment the Conserva was free. Mr. H. H. Kunhardt, representing the owners of the steamer, and Lawyer F. H. Platt hastened to Erie Basin and served Marshal Biggart in charge of the steamer, with a copy of the order. He delivered up tho vessel, and she sailed almost immediately. Mr. Kunhardt admits that she was in no condition to go to sea, as the leak in her boilers was not wholly repaired, and she required other repairs. As she left the Eric Basin the Dominican flag was flung out to the tune the hammers still played on her leaking boilers. The haste was to avoid the chance of further detention. Mr. Kunhardt says that Capt. John Henry Ankers went in command, with a crew of twenty-seven Malays. The fires were up. Mr. Kunhardt says, for those most increased had received an intimation of the revere up. Mr. Kunhardt says, for those the re-erested had received an intimation of the re-

# DESPERATE BOOMERS.

### They Have Plenty of Guns, and Feel Ugly Toward the Soldiers,

TOPERA, Kan., Murch 20.-There are at Fort Reno some 600 regulars, and in that as made. neighborhood are 2,000 or 3,000 boomers. Milson of the Fifth Cavairy. Lieut. Macomb ba command further south, where there are many more boomers, near Purcell. The settlers have been going into the forbidden lands and blazing the claims they intended to preempt when

Ing the claims they intended to preempt when the Territory was opened, which private advices say will be by a proclamation to be issued on Thursday by the President. Even this invasion is regarded as unlawful, and the invaders were instructed to desist. Day by day they have been going out and marking the best homesteads along the stream, on the uplands, and everywhere. When attacked by the troops they fed to the timber, and as they could out run the soldiers, it was simply a benie for the boomers to dodge back and forth.

The most intense excitement prevails at Oklahoma City and among the boomers everywhere along the line. They denounce the cluibing in the Crutch country yesterday as an outrage, and say they will notify the United States authorities that if they do not furnish the protection demanded the boomers will take it into their own hands and wreak summary vengeance on the soldiers. The boomers are well provided with Winchesters and plenty of ammunition. There are many teckless and desperate men among them. The authorities here fear that there will be bloodshed before the row is over. Every day makes the critical aspect of Oklahoma affairs more threatening.

#### TWELVE PRISONERS ON THE ROOF. One is Shot, Another Escapes, and the Res Go Buck to Their Cells.

LOUISVILLE, March 20 .- The prisoners in the jail at Jeffersonville made an attempt to escape last evening about dusk. Ed Powell, river pirate, had sawed out several bars of the large cage which surrounds the cells, and thus set a dozen prisoners at liberty, two of them being murderers. Once outside of the cage it

being murderers. Once outside of the cage it was easy to get out on the roof by means of an open skylight, and thence the prisoners intended to climb down by an iron pice.

A little girl saw the men coming out on the roof and gave the alarm to the Sheriff, who is also the inder. Sheriff Hay seized a revolver and ordered the prisoners to return to their cells, but they refused, and Fowell slid down the pipe and escaped. The other prisoners were huddled together under the skylight, and the Sheriff, to frighten them, he said, fired at them. Dick Jones received the shot just back of the left shoulder and fell, and the others then returned to their cells. The bullet passed into Jones's left lung, and the docter thought last night that the wound was fatal. Jones is a housebreaker and his name is an assumed one. Powell has not been recaptured.

#### Famine in North China. WASHINGTON, March 20.—The United States

Consul-General at Shanghai has informed the State Department, at the request of the Shanghai Committee of the North China Relief Fund of the distress existing over a large area o China, the result of floods in the Yellow River sections and of droughts in portions of the sections and of droughts in portions of the provinces of Kiang Su and Anhoul. The committee desires to invite the charitable people of the world to respond to its request for funds. Thousands are starving and dying from exposure in northern China. Bolief has already been received from America and England, but more is needed. Until the spring crops are gathered the famine will continue, and to insure the spring planting mency is required from abroad as in the famine districts there is neither seed nor money to purchase it. It is stated that relief, to be really effective, must continue until next June, carrying a limited number quite through the season of want.

# Sidney Bartlett's Will.

BOSTON. March 20.—The will of the late Sidney Bartlett has been filed for probable. It is entirely of a family nature except the following bequest: "I give and bequeath to my executars and the servicer of them the sum of \$10. At the better the sum of the secret even feater, been the and anothy safe, may secret, and which they may deem to table.

QUEER OBSERVATIONS IN NEW YORK. Benator Chace's Resignation - Candidat

The two classes of persons with whom policemen on post (patrolmen) get along best are Hebrew storeheepers

nd Irish saloon keepers. At a political, patriotic, or social gathering, composed of men only, anywhere in New York, Americans neually come in singly, Irishmen two at a time, and Germans four or five together.

Three classes of persons hitherto regarded as essential types of New York population who are gradually disappearing are frish apple women, colored chimney sweeps. and skilled barkeepers, noted for making of

When a New York locality becomes so thoroughly notorious that its disrepute extends beyond the limits of the city, and it is vacated, the first tenants to move in are invariably colored people. When they leave the French follow. To the French succeed the Italians, and when the italians leave the locality ceases to exist as he place of residence, and stores or warehouses are built

The shrewdest or minals met with in the Police Court are the Chinese. From the moment of arrest to the moment of trial they are absolutely non-committat. They disclaim everything and admit nothing. This silence prevents the police from forming any dies, or from utilizing such confessions or explanations as most criminals, or persons accused of crime, are accustomed o make. Next to the Chinese the most reserve tactium of the regioents of New York are the Bohemians.

The bravest quickest, and most clear headed persons at a fire in New York are Irish-Americans; the most difficult persons to save or to succor are the Polish Hebraws, who become terrified at the sight of flames, and can only be moved by force. They will newer jump.

The persons resident here who are possessed of most intimate knowledge of the business of pawnbrokers ar English born. The ordinary New Yorker in offering an article as a piedge save: "What can I get on this?" The average English born resident, who is destitute or needy, says; "This is worth to you- Will you give me that much !" The English-born borrower pawns the same article as often as he gets it out. The non-lingilsh borrower selects each time, so far as possible, a differ

A curiosity in Gotham is a Norwegian girl. Probabl tone man in 50,000 in the city has ever seen one Yes there are scores of them in New York scattered throughout the city.

New York dudes are not, generally speaking, very nick at anything, but they lead all other classes of the population in the speedy acquisition of slang phrases. If the explanation happens to be of English origin, the dudes are loath to let go of it. In some parts of New York a dude has never been seen.

It may be mated as a positive fact that every Plattdeutscher, or low German, in New York has a cousin. Where he hasn't a cousin he has a nephew. Low Germans recently arrived in this city make a point of working for relatives; high Germans prefer to work for strangers.

The business which is most thoroughly monopolized n this city by native born Americans is that of truck weing. Nine tenths of the carts, trucks, and wagons owned in this city and hired out belong to native owned in this city and hired out belong to native Americana. It is a distinctive mark of an old-fashioned ward, like the Ninth, to see in front of nearly every loor at night time a truck or cart.

The busiest night in a saloon patronized by Irichmen is Saturday. Saturday is the least busy night of the week in a salcon patronized by Germans. A sailor, while his vessel is in port, is always o

served in New York to walk along the middle of the sidewalk, whereas a countryman who comes from a lo-cality remote from a great river or the sea always walks either close to the curb or close to the stoop line. This observation should, perhaps be qualified by the remark that, under certain conditions sailors are strongly inclined to take the whole sidewalk. The policeman who leiters on his post never gets to be

Captain. In the most populous portions or the east side of town, the advent of what is known as a mud-gutter band orings out all the oblidren of the neighborhood. The erman girls, from the age of 7 upward, take partners of their own sex for a waits, which continues while the music lasts. The children of other nationalities look on.

The only class of adult persons in New York who drink soda water as their favorite beverage are the Rus ian Hebrews in and about Hester, Ludlow, Essex, and division streets. In summer time there are 350 street stands for the sale of soda water within the contracted coundaries of this district.

The average of these who commit the more seriou eriminal offences is steadily on the decline. At the present time two thirds of the professional criminals are below the age of "1. Perhaps the rarest sight to be met with in some parts

New York is that of a Hebrew brickinger. They are almost as rare as German laundrymen. Whitewashers and kalsommers have lost their suprem er among the colored people. The biggest revenue, o the smallest capital and the least work, is now made in

New York in summer time by the colored women who sell buttered hot corn and soft shell crabs on street cor ners, just as it is done in Southern States, but to niuc A hotel keeper who expects to get and to hold an Spanish, Cuban, or South American patropage muhave a balcony or two. If he has a balcony, front and

rear, for each floor his fortune may be almost regarded About the two most important sign posts of the year

itary operations are conducted by Capt. Woodfor old fashioned Germans are November and April. In and in the second book beer makes its appearance When an Irish born workman in the employ of the

city, or of a contractor, is killed or disabled, leaving a dependent family, his friends got up a ball in his benefit, and it yields anywhere from \$50 to \$150. The money to pay the lawyer's fee for defending a criminal is often aised in the same way. Such entertainments are almost entirely unknown among Germans, nearly all of whom belong, or have relatives who belong, to some benevolent social lodge. When a legal paper is served upon a Chinaman he

smiles blandly and places it within the folds of tils blouse. When a legal paper is served upon an Irishman he does not hesliate, as a rule, to denounce the plaintiff. Hebrew defendant usually makes some offer of compromise to the server of the process, and the average German calls his friends and family together to deter-mine whether he shall keep the paper after it has been anded to him. The beginning of the base ball season in New York

marks the falling off in the number of acts of public dis-order; the presence in town of a large number of strangers exercises the contrary effect, and gives the colice more work to do even in the districts which the trangers do not visit. In the days when the most of the peddlers in New York were lrishmen the goods they carried with then for sale were mostly household articles. When emi-for sale were mostly household articles. When emi-grants from Poland, the land of peddlers, invaded the field, wearing apparel was their chief stock in trade. To

hem succeeded the Italians, who sold plaster of Paris brica brac, pictures, models, and all artistic wars, Since the Hungarians have been in the field they have taken to books, toys, and stationery. New York streets having rear buildings which are approached from the sidewalk by alleyways are usually found to have at each end an under-sized corner build.

ing, whereas these streets which are made up of rows of solidly built tenement houses have substantial and mposing corner buildings. The clock in a saloon kept by a German is usually ten minutes fast in a saloon kept by an Irishman it is usually about ten minutes slow. The law fires the hour at

which saloons close. The saloons kept by Irishmen cate

for what is called "late trade;" the Germans do not. It is the experience of most election inspectors that the quickest and most expeditions voting on election day is done in districts inhabited, wholly or chiefly, by native Americans. And of these those born in the New England States are quicker than the others.

On a New York thoroughfare the nationality of the storekeepers is shown as follows: Where kerosens amps are to be met with in the show windows, Germans tominate the neighborhood; where electric lights are found. Hebrews predominate; the Italians use gazolin and the Irish and Americans burn gaz.

### Not Ready to Die for Love. From the Terre Haute Express.

He-Will you marry me?

she-Wall a minute; that. Reappearing with a shotgun. I lind up your hands. Higher yet! I am sorry to
say kr. Brown, that I can only be a sister to you. You
must pardon my seemingly rude conduct, but so many
young women are gesting killed newadays by rejected
softers that I thought a little precaution would not be
out of place.

#### A Victim of Drudgery. From Life.

First Chappie—Why. Algernon, deah boy, what is the mattab! You look weak and pale. You should consult a physician.
Second Chappie—My deah fellah. I have. The doctah says it is the wessit of violent exertion, and has advised me to discable my everjass.

In an Up-town Tonsorial Studio.

Burber (caressing a customer's head)—Terri-le be that last one you had, ar! Where did you get it join, sir? Not in this shop, sir? Customer—Not you cut it for me last time when you were working down near the City Hall.

### In Vaton There to Strongth. First Policeman (after several unsuccessful attempts to everyower his man)—What stall we do? hecotd Policeman—Let us sinb terether. We can take him then.

PLOVIDENCE, March 20 .- The suggestio from Washington in certain New York pape is to the motives for and the probable resul of Senator Chaco's withdrawal from public li Indicate considerable ignorance at the capit regarding political affairs in this State. The real motive is financial. While the manufa turing enterprises in which the Senator is is terested are of unquestioned solidity, he ha seen such a large loser in a certain direction that his affairs require his personal attention

As to candidates, Congressman Spooner, who

MHODE ISLAND POLITICS.

figures so prominently in Washington de-spatches, has not received a second thought in Rhode Island. Mr. Spooner has owed his elec-tion in the past largely to Democratic support The Republicans nominated him Lecause ther were afraid not to nominate him. Last autumn it was broadly hinted that if he should not be nominated he would be an independent candidate. The prominent man for Senator is George Peabody Wetmore. Ex-Gov. Wetmore's strength is largely in his enemies. In no State of the Union is the thrill of sympathy quicker to respond to unjust or extreme assault than in Rhode Island, and alluding to Mr. Wetmore as a "money bag" does not divert attention from his many excellent qualities. After the enactment of the prohibitory amendment Gov. Wetmore showed such deference to the will of the people, as expressed in the Constitution, that while he remained Governor he banished wine even from his private table. There is a general conviction that his political treatment has not been generous, and every hour his cause is gaining ground. But a few ago an ex-Governor with decidedly Mugwamp leanings in the past assured the writer that he

ago an ex-Governer with decidedly Mugwump leanings in the past assured the writer that he was displeased with the attacks on Wetmore, and believed that that gentleman would creditably represent the Stafe in the United States Senate.

It has been hinted that Chief Justice Durfee might be asked to doff the ermine for the logation of the hole is laineders know full well that the eminent jurist cannot be spared from the bench of the highest court, other members of which have, with two exceptions, and but a comparatively brief policial training. The only prominent rival of Wetmore is Nathan F, Dixon, Jr., and his strength is mainly conflued to the South county. It is but tair to Mr. Wetmore to repeat the assertion, frequently made that he is a resident of linde Island for politication. Mr. Wetmore's father was a resident C this State, and the catalorne of Jaic College shows that, when young Wetmore went there he halled from Nownort.

Herbert W. Ladd is litst among the Republicans mentioned for Governor. He is a soutcessful business man. A few yours ago the bouse with which he was connected had to ask an extension from creditors. Mr. Ladd has since paid every dollar with interest and is well to do besides. If he remains willing to accept the nomination he will be nominated on Thursday. Horatio Regers will be remoninated for Attorney-General. There will be four tickets in the field—Republican, Anti-Saloon Republican chances. In Rhode Island a majority of all the votes cast is required to elect a Governor by popular vote. If no candidate has a majority, the General Assembly elects the Governor from the candidates who are first and second in the number of votes. The candidate who stands second in the list can be elected. The Anti-Saloon nomination will call out the Republican shoot otherwise would sulk, and not vote for anyone, In this way the full strength of the Republican and the Prohibitionists, in order to be elected.

Should the Democrats have a plurality only, and fall to carry the Legislature, then the lec-

Republicans, and the Tronsest a plurality only,
Should the Democrats have a plurality only, to be elected.

Should the Democrats have a plurality only, and fail to carry the Legislature, then the Republicans would elect their candidate in the General Assembly. The Legislature, in the upper branch of which the most obscure country town has the same representation as Providence, and in the lower branch of which Providence has about one-third the representation to which an apportionment according to population would entitle it, is almost certain to be Republican, and this, in the event of the failure of a majority for any candidate, will insure a Republican Governor.

The unknown quantity in the coming election is the so-called foreign vote, recently admitted to the suffrage by the repeal of the land qualification. The British-Americans, Gorman Scandinavians, and Italians are expected to vote the Republican ticket. A large proportion of the French Camadians, it is thought, will go the same way. The Irish-Americans are assuredly Democrate. Of the years the frish minigration has not been in the majority. The fature political attitude of the State depends much on this spring's decision at the polls.

# PROPOSED GREAT SALT TRUST.

### A National Syndicate Seeking to Absorb All the Salt Plants in the Country.

cluding those of the Onendaga Salt Reservation, has made a decided stir in this city. The intimation that the industry here might be suspended in that event has given rise to a great deal of speculation. Judge George F. Comstock of this city, who is largely interested in the proposed enterprise, was seen by a re porter to-day. Judge Comstock said in substance: "I believe it to be true that there are capitalists who profess a desire to buy up and consolidate the leading salt interests in this country, and that some of these capitalists live in England. Some of them Ive in New York. I do not understand that it is their purpose to raise the trice of salt in the market. Their raise the tree of sait in the market. Their view is that there are economics attainable in the union of these interests which will enable them to make reasonable praits out of the business without raising the prices. The domestic sait rade in this courger has to my knowledge, been a losing trade for several years. I have done mid-h to sustain it in this locality, and am getting rather tired of the job. Thave on my hands a large amount of sait manufacturing property, which I hold under a trust to sell for the benefit of a large number of parties who are credities and stockholders of corporations, and I will sell it if I can get a fair price. The scheme referred to now is incomplete, and may never amount to anything. It is not an English control which is contemplated. The control will be in the thirted States."

Judge Comstock said that he felt confident that the story of \$25,000,000 of stock for the syndicate was at least double what was expected to be raised. The millions would be nearer correct. Judge Comstock is receiver of the American Dairy Sait Company, which comprises nearly all the line sait property of the Onondaga reservation, and much of the coarse sait property is included in the property which he holds in trust, with power of attorney to sell. The whole amount which he has to sell will include a greater part of the salt interests in this locality. He was not able to tell the figure for which the entire amount was offered.

"Was this movement started in the West?" was asked.

"As; the Michigan fields are only one of the view is that there are economies attainable in

was this inovenient started in the west?

was asked.

"No; the Michigan fields are only one of the
salt interests of the country which it is proposed to obtain. From the reports it would
seem that a satisfactory price had been agreed
upon there."

seem that a satisfactory price had been agreed upon there."

"When was the syndicate formed?"

"It is not formed yet and may not be. An agent of the English capitalists has been in this country with a view to uniting the New York capitalists, but no articles of incorporation have been drawn. The movement was started only a few months and and since then most of the owners of salt property here have been asked to set the lowest figure at which they would sell. Their prices cannot be accepted at present, because the syndicate hand the same of the contest of the property have a syndicate and the same the syndicate has not been formed. If the movement amounts to anything, it will probably be within a few months."

not been formed. If the movement amounts to anything, it will probably be within a few months." Sait Superintendent Jaycox said that see far as it concerned the sait springs and sait lands, they could not be disposed of to a syndicate without a special act of the Legislature, and he had heard of no proposition toward bringing that about. The land is now held by manufacturers under 3d-year leases, and the plants which have been put up are private plants which have been put up are private. The terms offered in the consolidation are not absolutely known. It is reported, however, that in the case of the Union Coarse Sait Company the price agreed on is \$78 a share, which includes the appurtenances necessary to operate the plant. In the case of the Western Coarse Sait Company the price is \$100 a share, which includes the land. The proposition made to the Onondaga manufacturers to join the syndicate or to sell their interests outright is to remain open suit May 1, and provisionally thirty days longer. Some of the local manufacturers have positively agreed to go into the trust. According to the syndicate articles manufacturers have positively agreed to go into the trust. According to the syndicate articles manufacturers were positively agreed to go into the trust. According to the syndicate articles manufacturers were positively agreed to go into the strust. According to the syndicate articles and had a long conference with Judge Comstock. It is said that the principal companies and manufacturers were present at a meeting recently, and the whole matter was formally discussed, a majority being in layor of a trust, on the ground that every manufacturer would be benefited. Mr. Burger was in town for several days, and on his departure it was agreed that the matter should be kept from publication until he had made some satisfactory arangement with the Michigan manufacturers, which seems to have been completed.

SYRACUSE, March 20 .- The report about national syndicate forming which will absorb the salt plants in the United States, in-